TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1885.

Amusements To-day, Hilan Opera House-Admis. JP. H. Nanon. er. M. Eden Muses-Tr leans to Wex. An. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Madison Musee—Tholsen in W.S., 26, 11 A. M. to 11 P. Madison Square Thouster—For Congress, 150 P. M Yonly Postor's Thouster—El Perkins, I and 1P. M. Wallack's Theatre—The Black Busser, 1 P. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, iseued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

#### We Cannot Believe It.

A report is circulated in Washington that Governor HOADLY of Ohio is in a measure responsible for the appointment of INDEX Noves as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company. The fact that such a story is current was furnished to THE SUN as a matter of news by one of our Washington correspondents and

printed on Sunday.

Can this be true? It is hardly less conselvable that Judge HOADLY should urge or favor the appointment of one of the chief promoters of the Fraud of 1876 to office under a Democratic Administration than that the Democratic Administration should consent to make the appointment, except in ignorance or forgetfulness of the man's

Governor HOADLY has been in Washington recently, in consultation with President CLEVELAND. He left for Ohlo on the day after the selection of the Government Directors. But we cannot believe that he was there to push INDEX NOVES for office. A far more probable story is that Governor HOADLY went to the capital to urge the appointment of his friend and law partner, Mr. EDGAR M. JOHNSON, who is said to have been a candidate for the same post of honor an i responsibility.

No man in America was more prompt, per sistent, and unsparing than Judge HOADLY in his denunciation of the crime and the criminals of the Florida and Louisiana counts. No Democrat had a truer sense of the magnitude of that deed of infamy, or of the evil wrought by the conspirators against our system of government by the people To believe that Governor HOADLY is now engaged in procuring from the present Administration honors and compliments for the criminals whom he arraigned eight years ago, involves a larger sacrifice of our respect for this consistent and patriotic Democrat than we are prepared to make, except upon

conclusive evidence.

The second statement of our Washington correspondent, namely, that "the President feels much embarrassed by the situation," is interesting and encouraging. Yet there is no occasion for embarrassment. If Mr. CLEVELAND was ignorant of Noves's direct complicity in the Florida fraud when he made the appointment, he certainly knows of it now. The plain duty and the manly course is to correct the mistake by revoking the appointment. The only real embarrass ment would arise if, after being informed o the facts, the Administration should fail to rectify the great wrong.

Spare the Democratic party this shame spare the friends of Mr. TILDEN this insult, unwittingly though it may have been administered.

# The Chamberlain Project of Home

We have not yet seen the text of the article in the Fortnightly attributed to Mr. Joseph CHAMBERLAIN, and professing to offer that theoretical solution of the Home Rule problem which, as Mr. GLADSTONE has insisted. should precede a Parliamentary discussion of the subject. But if the gist of this proposal has been correctly reported by telegrams, we can well understand why it has been unfavorably received in Ireland.

Mr. CHAMBEBLAIN would have the local affairs of each of the four divisions of the United Kingdom, including Wales as well as England, Scotland, and Ireland, withdrawn from the control of the imperial Parliament, and committed to a local assembly. The minor legislative body created by this scheme would, as regards the scope of its functions. correspond pretty closely to one of our State Legislatures, and within the sphere defined its authority would be final so far as review by the federal Parliament is concerned. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is fully alive to the neces sity of providing an arbiter of some kind between the national and a local legislature, whose constructions of the language fixing the limits of their several powers might be expected to clash.

Such an arbiter we have on this side of the Atlantic in the United States Supreme Court, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN gives proof of fa miliarity with our organic law by suggesting for Great Britain an analogous tribunal authorized to declare in the last resort the meaning of the new British Consititution. which, like ours, would be a written instrument. But nothing, apparently, is said about the precautions to be taken in order to insure the independence and impartiality of this ultimate tribunal. We have here but little trouble on that score, because the members of our United States Supreme Court are designated for life by the President, who is himself chosen directly by the people, instead of representing, as the British Premier does, a majority of the popular branch of the national legislature. Except that they are subject to imprachment for misconduct, our Judges are entirely independent of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate also, when the latter body has once exercised the right of confirming or rejecting an appointment.

Quite different would be the position of ar Irish legislature which believed State rights invaded by the federative Parliament, for its sole hope of redress would be in a tribunal whose every member would owe his place to a Prime Minister, who would be almays the executive delegate of Englishmen, and not of Irishmen. For in an imperial ause of Commons Englishmen would pre statise of Commons Englishmen would pre-tendierate over Irishmen, Scotchmen, and shmen combined in the proportion of in nost three to one. Even if we admit that mie judicial interpretation of the proposed British Constitution might, favor Irish rights, yet for the enforcement of it Irishmen would have to look, as we have seen not to a President elected by the people at large, but to a Minister reflecting the will of a majority inevitably English in interest

But the impracticability of applying to the United Kingdom a feature or two of our Presidential system, while rejecting others no less essential, is not the sole or the chief ground of objection to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S cheme. His method of electing members of the local legislatures would be no less unacceptable to Irishmen than it would be to citizens of the United States. He would not suffer these to be chosen directly by the people, but would have them designated by electoral colleges composed of the several county Boards, which, in turn, would be elected not by the community at large, but by the ratepayers. This would be Home Rule with a vengeance. Under the new

and sentiment.

Franchise act a poor Irishman will be empowered to vote directly for members of the imperial Parliament, in whose hands lie war and peace and all the vast concerns of the British empire. But under Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN's system he would not possess the same immediate and effective voice in the discussion and adjustment of his local affairs We perceive, of course, the motive of this monstrous incongruity. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN knows that the Whig landowners will never acquiesce in the creation of an Irish Parliament, chosen directly by the masses of the people, because they fear that a body so constituted would treat the land question in revolutionary way. But no other kind of Irish Parliament will do for Irishmen, and the Nationalist movement will persist until the American conception of State rights is sanctioned without qualification or evasion by British public men.

# Clues to the Colorado Troubles.

The announcement of Col. BRADLEY that there is an urgent necessity for distributing food to the Ute Indians, in order to prevent their leaving the reservation in search of it throws a new light on the troubles in west ern Colorado. This suggestion originally came from Col. Peren T. Swaine, command ing the Twenty-second Infantry, whose headquarters are at Fort Lewis, the garrisoned post nearest the scene of the trouble Six companies of his regiment are also there and three more at Fort Lyon. "Rations should be issued immediately to these Indians," according to Col. Swarne's telegram to Col. BRADLEY. It would appear from a combination of the accounts that some of the Utes were in need of food and wandered off the reservation in search of it, and were thereupon shot down by the cowboys.

If these be the facts, the disarming of the Indians, which was the remedy for bloodshed desired by some of the settlers in the Dolores valley, would not be effectual without simultaneously disarming the cattle men. If the latter are free to empty their Winchesters against any redskin they may see, they will do so as quickly against unarmed as armed men and women; and merely depriving Indians of the means o self-defence will not prevent them from going in search of something to eat if they are out of food. The agents have the right to issue permits to Indians to leave the reserva tion, either for hunting or other purpose Under the cowboy code of morals an Indian carrying a Government pass, and lawfully away from the reserve, would have no pro tection at all, since the cattle men apparently shoot first and examine credentials after ward.

Commissioner ATKINS has hitherto been inclined to look on the exaggerated stories of troubles with the Utes as part of a plan for a further raid on the Ute lands. Gen. AUGUR says that the stories come from th agent of a British syndicate, whose cattle are pastured on public lands without paying for the privilege. It is known that millions of acres have been used in this way by for eign corporations, whose chief interest in the country is what their agents can make out of it for them, legally or illegally.

The Utes, as a nation, have had their full share of grievances against the Government A dozen years ago a part of them were overreached and deceived, as they alleged, by supposing that they had simply ceded mineral lands in the San Juan region, when they had really given up rich farming lands on the San Miguel. Five years later a Commission was sent to them to negotiate for the and the surrender of a large part of their lands. It was then found that the Govern ment had so far neglected to pay them thei stipulated sum of \$25,000 annually that \$80,000 still stood to their credit on the books of the Interior Department. Yet at that time the agent of the White River Utes wrote that 'no clothing, blanket, tent, or implement or utensil of any kind has been issued at this agency for nearly two years; and no flour, except once-15 pounds to a family-for three months." The result of various hardship and neglects was a Ute outbreak, and this in turn brought about a consummation long desired, the sale and surrender of several million acres of Ute land.

It is not unlikely that covetous eyes are fastened on the present homes of the Utes, but, at all events, the Indians are not to b considered as free targets for the bullets of cowboys.

# The Time for Good Work.

Last week Mr. HENRY A. OVINGTON TOsigned his place as Secretary to the City Chamberlain, after a service of thirty years in that responsible office. He gave up the work because he felt that he was getting old and needed rest.

He is eighty-nine years of age, and un doubtedly has earned the right to the repos which we hope he will long enjoy. Yet we doubt not that Mr. Ovingron will miss the duties whose performance he gives up, and find it a harder time to make the days pass in idleness than in work. It is a very danger ous thing to make up your mind that you are old and must be shelved, for then, indeed you are old, and the rust soon begins to gather

It is true that we require our Judges to step down from the bench when they read seventy years, but the most important work of the world is done by men who have passed and far passed that limit. Mr. GLADSTONE is seventy-six, and yet, despite the late hours which are the bad custom of Parliament, he will be in the field to again lead the Liberal party this autumn. BISMARCK is a man who has foolishly abused a splendid constitution by excess, but at seventy he is still the master of Europe. Danwin kept up the mos concentrated intellectual labor until past seventy, and died with undiminished, rather steadily developed, powers of mind. It is true that TENNYSON, who is more than sev enty, writes rubbish in these days, but he has not gone to seed because of age, but from vanity, crankiness, and self-will. Von

cause he is eighty-five. We have with us Mr. Evarrs, who is verging on seventy, but does not shrink back a the suggestion that he might be a possible candidate for President. Then there is Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who carries his eighty years lightly, and walks up Broadway erect and firm as a grenadier and rides his horse with the grace of a born cavalryman. Mr. FIELD old? No, indeed; he can outwork and outwit the youngsters of the bar, and still retain reserve strength enough to grapple with his peers. Commodore VANDERBILT died at eighty-three, prostrated in body, but with a mind still unclouded. Mr. SIMO CAMERON is eighty-six, and is entirely capa ole of again doing vigorous work in the

MOLTKE has no thought of giving up be

In all departments of life and activity we find men in the lead who have passed the boundary beyond which lies superannuation, according to the notions of young peo ple. And in these modern days more than in the past, age has the advantage. The average of human life is lengthening, and it must lengthen to enable men to fit them selves to meet the increasing requirements of a civilization that all the time grows more complex. At middle age a man is only a boy now, as respects his mastery of the knowl-

edge and experience which are requisite to well-rounded character and a thoroughly trained intellect. He has only begun to learn

what he must know to fit him for command Therefore we say to the young fellows wh think they are getting old because they see gray hairs in their heads, Husband your strength, guard your health, keep up your muscle, inform your minds, because you are approaching the time when you may do really good work.

### O'Brien on Evarts.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Hon WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, has been suffused and surrounded by the rosy atmos-phere of contentment for the last few months. His happiness is truly great. To have an unimpaired digestion, to step jauntily into a seat of honor across the high-piled petitions of his fellow citizens, and to find ready-made and waiting for him a first-class Presidential boom bestowed upon him by the thoughtful kindness of Brother BLAINEwhat more could the most ambitious and exacting man ask of Fortune? Mr. Evants may deserve more than he has got, but he has got much more than he could have expected s year ago, and he has reason to regard him self and his political progress with interes

admiration, joyousness, and surprise. But although six good fat years of eas and honor lie before him in the Senate, if his fellow citizens want him to serve them elsewhere than in the Senate, shall be not hear! And how is he going to tell what they want unless he gives them a chance to speak their mind about him? How can he find out the value of his boom unless he gives people the opportunity of taking stock in it?

The Hon. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, a political geolo gist of great knowledge and experience, has been looking over the ground, and he is reported to have said that Mr. Evants is the strongest candidate for Governor the New Vork Republicans can flud. We trust that Mr. Evants's opinion coincides with Mr. O'BRIEN'S; but whether it does or not, the crisis of Mr. Evants's fate is evidently at hand. If he runs for Governor and is elected. what save deficiency in votes can keep him out of the White House? And if he runs for Governor and is defeated, what harm will be done? He still has his term in the Senate. and he can aver that nobody could have done better. But if some other Republican should run for Governor of New York and be elected, would not an eternal regret nestle in the bosom of EVARTS?

To run or not to run-that is the question which he must decide. The days are gliding swiftly by.

A party of about twenty distinguished Mexican journalists is now on its way east from Chicago. They have come to see the United States. The party includes not only the editors of La Patria, La Prensa, the Two publics, and the other leading newspapers of the city of Mexico, but also representative urnalists from Yera Cruz, Michoacan, Orizaba Zacatecas, and other States of the Mexican republic. Several of the gentlemen are members of the Mexican Congress, and several are men literary reputation outside of the range of their journalistic labors. Half a dozen ladies ecompany their husbands or fathers.

This excursion will do much to enlighten our ext-door neighbors as to the character of the people and the extent of the resources of the country with which they now have close com-munication by rail. Up to the present time, they have probably known less about us than we about them. These editors have already seen Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit, and we observe from the local newspapers that they have been received everywhere most hospitably. To-day the party expects to reach Niagara Falls. It will be in Albany on Wednesday, and in Boston on Friday and Saturday As we understand the programme, the Mexican journalists will be in New York the first of next week, and no doubt the proper steps will be taken at once to welcome and entertain them Every organization having commercial, proessional or social relations with Mexico in general and the Mexican journalists in particular, should take hold at once, and help to make the stay of these gentlemen in this town

#### interesting and profitable. We presume the Governor of Ohio acknowldges no superior outcome states.—Commercial Gazette

He should not acknowledge anything of the rt. The President is not his superior officer He has a bigger job and gets better pay, but he ean't give orders to the Governor of Ohio, and has no authority over him. Each is independent in his own sphere; and if they do their work well and wisely, the people, the superior of them both, will appreciate the service and think kindly of the servants. That's all.

Whatever its advantages or consolations in other respects, as a financial enterprise the Philadelphia drill tournament has not paid. Even the Mobile encampment was hardly a pocuniary success, and in that part of the country such shows are greatly appreciated. At pense of fencing off the public from witnessing the drills gratis were heavy outlays to start with. Then the management tried the rash experiment of making the first day's entertainment free: whereupon the prudent citizens that day, assembled only to the extent of two or three thousand afterward, when a slight admission fee was charged. Instead of being whetted, their appetite had been satisfied. The performance about which the local papers nade the most talk was not on the regular programme at all, it being the tossing in a blanket of some soldiers and then of a somewhat forward young woman. A Boston paper had just before mentioned an instance in which indigestion was cured by this process; but if this was the aim of the visitors, they should have remembered that their mission was military

rather than medical. Undeniably this form of entertainment has been received somewhat coldly at the East and North. The fundamental difficulty is that the military authorities in this part of the country do not place the highest value on the free-for-all drill tournaments which are so popular at the South and West.

There can be no ground for the report imputing to Chili a secret alliance with Ecuador. binding the former power to back the latter in resisting the just reclamations of the United States in the Santos matter. It was by dint of brains that the Santiago Government triumphed against great odds in the late war, and it would have nothing to gain and everything to ose by a stupid quarrel with the United States. It is true that the Esmeralda is far more than a match for any vessel in our navy. But how long would this state of things continue after a war broke out, and what would be left of Chili after a year's fighting with this country

Mr. HENRY H. GORRINGE died in this city yesterday after a prolonged and incurable illness, and few men have counted among the circle of their acquaintances a greater propor-tion of friends than he. He was a man of very marked character. His carnestness and sin cerity, the great activity of his faculties, and his splendid vitality made him a most agree-able companion, and the simplicity, honesty, and generosity of his nature commanded admiration as well as affection among all those who possessed his friendship. Mr. Goratnor served with bravery and distinction in the war. and faced the death which has for a long tim cen inevitable with the greatest courage and

fortitude. It is stated that the recently patented process for the manufacture of a gum of the eucalyptus globulus, which has the effect of thoroughly removing the scales which form on steam engine boilers and preventing rust and pitting, has created a largely increased

mand for it both in this country and in Europe. The effect of this preparation in thus preventing the pitting and corrosion of boilers will, it is expected, extend the period of their usefulness 100 or 150 per cent., and at the same time insure a very considerable saving in fuel. as scale is a non-conductor of heat. The dis-tiliation of essential oils from the leaves of this tree is another branch of industry.

Even the unprecedented prices for yearling colts paid here recently for the young Spendthrifts still fall far short of the prices paid for fashionably bred youngsters in Eng-land. At the sale last week of the YARDLEY Stud six yearlings by Robert the Devil averaged 512 ruineas each, and six by Sterling were sold for an average of 975 guineas. Among the Sterings was a brother to Paradox.

Mexico has long been bankrunt, and it now appears that the Diaz Government, besides failing to effect a settlement with the English bondholders, will have to break faith with the American capitalists who have lately been inresting in Mexican railways. We may now expect to hear rumors of overtures on the part of Diaz looking to the sale of Mexican territory, s the sole remaining means of replenishing his treasury. But the Mexican people do not want to sell, and it is very doubtful whether we want to buy. We should want to be assured, at all events, that there is no rallway speculation at the bottom of the annexation scheme.

The great question in Maine is why Brother BLAINE was not invited to the encampment of he Grand Army of the Republic at Portland to see the boys and to renew his acquaintance with Gen. JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN.

# SHALL THE DEMOCRACY CARRY NEW

#### Views of a Democratic Lender of the Con tral Countles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : During a recent visit to this city, a gentleman whose name is a household word among the Democrats of central New York and whose claims leadership of the party are conceded throughout the State at large, expressed his views regarding the politital situation. I have taken nains to record them as nearly as possible in his own words, because they embody the opinion of nine-tenths, if not of ninety-cine nundredths, of the Democrats in this section of the State:

The Democratic party," he said, "is stronger than the Administration. If the Administration should be a failure, the party will nevertheless succeed.

"Of course, it is essential that the Democ racy should carry the State of New York this fail, and we shall do it. You say the Adminis-tration is not doing anything to help it. That is true; it is pursuing just the course to prevent it.
The Administration is acting upon the idea

is true; it is pursuing just the course to provent it.

"The Administration is acting upon the idea that it is only necessary to secure the cooperation of the Mugwomps. This do-nothing policy they believe will accempish it. They argue that if the Republican Postmasters are left in office, they will be passive; whise, on the contrary, if they are turned out, they will become active Republican partisans and do much to secure the election of the Republican candidate for Governor. They forget, if they are turned to the Republican partisans and do much to secure the election of the Republican candidate for Governor. They forget, if they are the in office, the Lemberrats will be disgusted and reines to vote, in which case the Republicans will preserve an easy victory.

"To prevent this condition of things, I would nominate a man known throughout the State as an out-and-out Democrat, who is thoroughly opposed to the policy pursued, and who is also known to be an independent man, and who cannot be flattered, capied, or controlled by the Administration at Washington. I would rather he would be known to be a man who would affirmatively oppose them.

"The Administration must of necessity support the nominations: ray, more, they must make it manifest that they are doing all in their power to select them. You say, but they are not doing anything to help, and how do you propose to have them? I answer, they must abandon their absurd policy and adopt the mothed believed in by every sensible politician in the State, turn the Republicans out, and pursued this course earlier. And yet it is pressible the result will be more effective if the change of policy should be made in pursuance of a demand of the Gubernatorial candidate as a necessity.

"It is simple nonsense to rely on Mugwump."

of a demand of the Gubernatorial candidate as a necessity.

It is simple nonsense to rely on Mugwump support this fall. If we carry the State this fall, it must be done by the active efforts of men who believe, and have fought for Democratic ascendancy for the last twenty-flev years, added by the Stalwart Republicans who saved Cleveland in the last election. The Mugwumps were conlined to the city of New York, and in spite of the 60,000 disgranted Democrats who voted for Blaine, the Stalwart Sentitered through the entire State saved Cleveland. To illustrate: in Oneida and Lewis county there was not a single Mugwump, but there were Stalwarts enough in that Congressional district to prevent the election of Biaine.

enough in that Congressional district to prevent the election of Biaine.

'In 1880 Oneida county gave 1,947 majority for Garfield; in 1884 it gave 30 majority for Cleveland. Lewis county gave 370 for Garfield and 70 for Biaine; this, too, in spite of the fact that at least 1,200 Democrats in these two counting vated directly for Biaine. se counties there was not a single Mugwump nor a Hapublican sympathizer with Mugwumpism. They were Staiwarts, Roscoe Conkling's friends and Folger avengers. It was to these men that Cloveland owed his election, and these are the men that Democrats must rely upon this fail to carry the State."

AN OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRAT. SYRACUSE, July 4, 1885.

#### A Gospel Older than that of St. Matthew. From the London Times.

VIENNA, June 23.—Prof. Karnbacok has been good enough to show me the papyrus which has lately been discovered among the El Payum manuscripts, and which is alleged to be the fragment of a Gospel older than those of St. Matthew and St. Mark. It is a very small fragment, measuring three and a half centimetres in length and four and one-third to width, and contains seven lines, having 195 words. Of these 96 can be plainly deciphered, but nme are indistinct. Some lines panny decipiesed, but hime are indistinct. sometimes are mutilated at the beginning and end, and it is sup-posed that from 91 to 98 letters are missing. The num-ber of deficient letters can be reckoned by comparing ines three, four, and seven with the others. The sev enth contains but four letters.

The writing is in Greek, and Dr. G. Bickell of the University of Innsurant, who discovered and deciphered the tragment, concludes, from the form of the letters and the abbreviations that it was written in the third Oentury; but from the style of the composition he infers that it dates originally from the first century, and this is also the opinion of Dr. Edward Harnark, editor of the Pheologische Literatur Beitung of Leipsic. Here is the translation of the fragment, line for line

1. "But after supper, as they went out.
2. "You will all take offence this night.
3. "According to the scriptures, I will smite the sheplerd, and the sheep will be acattered."
4. "Then Peter spake.
6. "He said to him,
7. "The cock will crow twice, and before that thou
shall deny Me three."

The omission of the words, to be found both in Mat-thew and Mark, "But after I am risen again I will go before you into Galilee." is noticeable. Dr. Bickell, reviewing the fragment in the Zeitschrift für Cataolische Theologie—a periodical printed at Innsbruck for private circulation—lays stress upon the importance of the nanuscript as being the earliest fragment of a written Gospel; not canonical, indeed, but yet no pseudograph or heretical composition. Dr. Bickeli's views are set forth and approvingly commented upon in an article by Dr. Harnark, which appears in the last number of the Throlo pieche Literatur Zeitung of Leipsic. Dr. Harnark, who is a fervent Roman Catholic, distinguished for his Greek achojurship, remarks that, so far as he can judge. Or. Bickett has taken no liberties with the text, having only added five letters, which it could be plainly guessed were the missing ones, but which simply mended broken words, without altering the sense of a line. The an-tiquity and genuinesses of the fragment are, he argues, beyond dispute, and he concludes:

tiguity and genomeness of the Fragment are, no argues, beyond dispute, and he concludes:

"It is strange that a small strip of papyrus, containing about 100 words, should be hible to take so many important questions with regard to the originality of two of the Geopels; but it would be too easy to dispuse of these questions by saying that the papyrus is not genuined. Having given our contion as to the genuineness, we must, in the interest of truth, unaintain that there is no explaining away the omission of our Learn's prophecy as to life going into tialities, except by supposing that the author of the manuscript wrote from memory. But what probability is there that, writing from memory, but would have left out the most arthing and important of the one state of the control of account for the omission more satisfactorily than we can. For ourselver, we must submit that it goes far toward suggesting a doubt as to whether the tiospess ascribed to first here and Mark were in the form in which we know them now, composed by those disciples."

The Vote for Grover Cleveland.

# To the Edition of The Sun-Sir: Kindly tell me the voic cast for Grover Cleveland in New York both for Governor and President, with majority and plurality. A BROOM ISLAM ADMINER. Oficial Fole.

His vote for Governor was...... .535,316 Official Plurality. Official Plurality
Plurality for Governor
Plurality for President
Official Majority and Minority.
Majority for Governor .192,854 JOY ALE OVER IRELAND.

freet of the Appelntment of Br. Watch to DUBLIN, June 24.- Most likely, as I sit down to write you these lines, the cable has already flashed all over the United States the tidings of Dr. Walsh's appointment to the Metropolitan See of Dublin. But what the cable will not tell your readers is the deep joy which noves the popular heart in Dublin and its vicinity, as well as throughout the length and brendth of Ireland. It is late in the evening, and already the most Catholic portions of the city, are spontaneously illuminated. Beneath our windows, here near St. Stephen's green, a large body of young men, headed by a band of music playing national airs, has just passed by, and their shouts of triumph ring out on the night air as they halt opposite the working-

men's club houses.

Dr. Walsh is the man of the people. Born in Dublin, an only son, he was dedicated from his birth, like Samuel of oid, to the service of the altar, and has more than realized, so far, by his priestly virtues, his great learning, his eminent administrative ability, and his steady though unobtrusive devotion to the cause of Ireland, the hopes of his pious mother. I am not sure that she is still among the living; but if she be, she now sees her Samuel the chosen and trusted spiritual leader, together with Dr. Croke, of the Irish people in their final struggle for national justice. While the new Archbishop elect of Dublin is.

as usual, busy in his modest apartments at Maynooth, attending to the discharge of his

While the new Archbishop elect of Dublin is, as usual, busy in his modest apartments at Maynooth, attending to the discharge of his tollsome office, the streets around the official residence in Rutland square are filled with joyous crowds. Bands ill the air with the sounds of the national nusic. The houses are inuminated. Men meet and grasp each other's hands in silence, but with a pressure that says they feel a great national vetory has been won. But there is more than that in their manifest exuitation. They regoles that the cause of religion has been saved from a great peril, while the cause of national rights has received an immense accession of strength, and that the Irish heart can turn toward forme with the unfalling love and trust inherited from Mie past.

Biessings loud and heartfeit are poured on the name of Leo XIII., and in the general sentiagent of satisfaction Lord Spencer's defeat and approaching departure are forgotten. From here, too, they tell me, the Himminations at Kingstown and the benfires blazing on the Wicklow Mountains can be discerned. Doubtless these joy fires are now spreading from hill-top to hillop all over the land.

Tho great work which now awaits the new Archbishop of Dublin, a work for which his whole life has litted him, is the settling and organizing in Ireland university education. He was chiefly instrumental, while President of Maynooth, in securing unity of action among the Irish prelates on the question of intermediate education. The rules adopted by them and communicated to the Catholic colleges and schools of Ireland were drawn up by him or under his inspiration. Carried out, as they have been since, the splendid success yearly achieved at the competitive examinations, intermediary and university excellence.

I have said that the question of university education in Ireland is yet to be settled. A stay of nearly a twelvemont in the country, and a close study of the condition of things here in Dublin, as well as in the other educational fund for education, of which Trinity

resents.

This act of justice and tardy reparation must be accomplished in the near future. There are in the very atmosphere of Trinity College itself runors now alloat, which may be taken as scroubette of the coming doom. It was reprophetic of the coming doom. It was remarked that, amid the gay flags hung out on the college waits on the occasion of the late visit made to this pet institution by the Prince and Princess of Waies, and the various inscriptions, serious and comic, which the students had placed inside and outside, in the most conspicuous places, was one bearing the words

There is, both among the students them-There is, both among the students themselves and among the numerous and well-paid staff of professors in Trinity, a growing conviction, invincible because founded or reason and instice, that the enormous sum of 550,000 a year so long apportioned to educate the sons of a small and privileged minority of the Irish people, must soon be turned to a more equitable purpose. And this conviction acquires still greater force from the knowledge that the property out of which these revenues spring was, like almost all the property now hold by Irish landfords, acquired by iniquitous and unjustifiable confiscations. Engists and Irish Parliaments treated Irish Catholics who were forty to one in 1641, as if they had no rights whatever, not even the right to live in the land of their birth. This same Parliamentary authority must undo the wrong of centuries of spoination, oppression, and degradation. and on a perfect footing of equality in all that concerns education, the pursuit and rewards

public fund, so as to place all the youth of Ireland on a perfect footing of equality in all that
concerns education, the pursuit and rewards
of learning.

Dr. Waish, it is well known, gave up his place
among the Sonators of the Royal University
because he did not feet that the establishment
of what is merely an examining and not a
teaching university was, so far as the Catholics
were concerned, an equitable or acceptable
substitution to the former Queen's University,
with its Queen's Calleges in each of the provinces of Ireland. Hence it is that the College
of Maybooth has been withdrawn from its connaction with the Royal University.

The campaign which must soon begin in the
next Parliament both against the Queen's Colleges will result in a just and rational apportion ment of the education fund. If on this
question, as on others, the Catholic prelates
stand together like one man, backed by the inoreased Parliamentary party and by a large section of the Liberal party in England, there
can be no doubt of their success. The Archbishop of Dublin is just the man to direct such
a campaign. He has the sargetty, the moderation, the tact, the firmness, and the largevent the results of victory from working injustice to any party.

It is impossible that the majority of the Irish

a campaign. He has the sagacity, the moderation, the tact, the firmess, and the large-mindedness to make victory sure and to prevent the results of victory from working injustice to any party.

It is impossible that the majority of the Irish people should remain satisfied with the present arrangement for the university education of Catholice. The fellowships given by the Royal University to the college in Stephen's green under the charge of the Jesuits is only a crumb falling from the overladen table of the pampered minority. As to the other associated Catholic colleges in Dublin and the provinces, they receive absolutely pothing. They demand, and have a right to demand, that they should be generously aided from the public purse in abandang the very best professional talent. All the youth of Iroland ambitious of a university training, and aspiring to professional success and eminence, cannot afford to flock to Dublin. It is an imperative necessity that they should, within easy reach in their native counties, have centres for first rate preparatory education. This, it is notorious, they have not. The late investigation into the management and results of the Queen's Colleges demonstrates at they do not give a first-rate education—two of them at least; the Catholic youth will not go there. Hence the almost foregone concussion that these two colleges ought to be done away with: that their revenues should go to the common fund, and that some arrangement must be made which will place (atholic vouth will not go there. Hence the almost foregone concussion that these two colleges ought to be done away with: that their revenues should go to the common fund, and that some arrangement must be made which will place (atholic vouth will also there is not few and attached as professors to the Catholic University College, Stephen's green, which also counts on its staff such men as Thomas Arnold and intended as professors to the Catholic University Golege, Stephen's green, which also counts on its staff such men as Thomas Arnold

the odious contracts known as the "Leinster leases." says a great impulse to the beneficial operation of the Land act. He is one who knows how to plead and to win any cause. Without losing a friend or making an enemy. He is in his forty-fourth year, with a long career before him, which eminent plety, patriotism, and ability promise to make the most glorious recorded of any Archbishop of Publin, Bernard O'Reilly.

### One of Mr. Phelps's Jokes. From the Waterbury American.

When Minister Pholps was instructing the Tale boys in law he asked one of them to give the sessentials of a deed. The young man successful, after much difficulty, in giving a fair description of a will. Pointing out the error, the Professor and, "Mr. Rienk, I shall be compelled to accept the will for the deed,"

MISS CLEVELAND'S BOOK OUT.

Two Fourth Edition Airendy Ordered and the Rails Likely to Rench 100,000 Captes. Miss Cleveland's book, "George Eliot's Essays and Other Studies," was out yesterday, and before noon the three editions were en tirely exhausted or would have been had the of filling a part of each order was adopted, and in that way the busy clerks delivered a great many books, and the supply held out for city orders until the hour for closing.

Shortly after noon a cable despatch was reeived from England saying that the book was copyrighted there, and instructions were imnediately given to begin the delivery of copie to the press. Soon 250 copies were sent out. several clerks being engaged in this work all the afternoon. Early yesterday morning impatient dealers

Early yesterday morning impatient dealers who had placed advance orders were anxiously saking for their books, but got none until the receipt of the cablegram. In a short time it became evident that the binders could not supply the demand, and the plau of filling the orders in part only was adopted. Dealers who wanted 100 copies obtained 25; those who called for 250 copies got only 100. At noon the publishers decided that the editions on hand would last only a day or two at the rate they were going to sultions on hand would last only a day or two at the rate they were going to the trade, and word was sent to begin printing the fourth edition at once. The presses were started in the afternoon, and by Saturday this edition will be ready in part. The demand or the book is unprecedented. Orders from all parts of the country have been pouring in since THE SUN's announcement on Friday last of the day of publication. So great has been the rush that all other business of the house has been delayed by this book, and the clerks are anticipating night work for the present.

Miss Ceveland has not as yet received a copy of her book, and it is likely that very many readers will have their copies before the White House family enjoys the sight of it. The orders for this book, it is confidently believed, will reach 100,000 copies.

### POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

#### Vacancies in Eight Cities Filled-Twenty-two Spepensions Made.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The President today appointed Postmasters in eight cities to fill vacancles occurring by expiration of commissions and resignations. Thirty-nine cases for removal were considered. Among these twenty-two suspensions were made, and in seventeen cases the alleged cause was not deemed sufficient. The suspension at St. Paul. Neb., was made because the Postmaster was found to have used over \$800 of the public moneys in his private business. The suspensions in one or two cases were for personal

pointments:

R. P. Polliam, at Eureka Springs, Ark.: Frank W.
lavill, at Nount Carmel, Watash county, Ill.: Annie Krennock, at Duning, lows; John W. Peuce, at Ander-ton, Ind.: Charles II. Reed, at Corinth, Mus., Alexan-ler M. Dick, at West Kewton, Pa., John T. Kilgare, at Long View, Texas. In all the above cases the occupants and resigned.

oer M. 1908. A. 1928. In all the above cases the occupants had resigned.

In the following cases the occupants were suspended:
A following the following cases the foll

#### SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES. Patture of One Attempt to Break Up the Central Needle Company.

The application for leave to commence an action in the name of the people against the Central Needle Company to annul its charter and wind up its affairs has been denied by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court. This matter was heard by the Atterney-General, who decided that the application could be made upon giving notice to the company.

It was charged that the company had exercised franchises and privileges not conferred on it by law; that it entered into agreements It by law; that it entered into agreements which directly and largely operated to hinder and restrain trade, and that its real purpose was to form a union or syndicate of all persons was to form a union or syndicate of all persons or companies engaged in the manufacture of sewing machine needees and supplies, and to regulate the selling price of the various articles for the purpose of enhancing the profits of manufacture and controlling the market.

Judge Andrews says that it is doubtful whether the contracts made by the company are illegal, and that an action is now pending in which that question can be determined.

"The petitioner," he says, "as an officer of the Central Needic Company, made the contracts in question, and now seeks to have an action brought to diasolve the company, because such contracts turn out to be disadvangues to another company with which he is tageous to another company with which he is connected, and I do not think the people should bring an action in aid of interests which are personal and private."

### MRS. MARY J. MORGAN BURIED. It is Not Yot Known what will Become of

'Mrs. Mary Jane Morgan, who died at Saratoga Springs on Friday night, was buried yesterday in Greenwood. There were services in the afternoon at the Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth street. The alter was profusely decorated with flowers. The church was well filled. Mrs. Morgan's charity had made her a host of friends in all the walks of life, and there were as many sorrowful faces in the seats near the doors as there were near the altar. Among those in the church were Mrs. Charles Pheips and Mrs. William Moir, sisters of the decensed: B. Sexton and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Quintard, Mrs. Charles A. Whitney, Samuel P. Avery and Mrs. Avery, and James Rintoul. Dr. Houghton read the service. It is not known whether or not Mrs. Morgan made a will, or, if sine did, how she disposed of the immense property she possessed. Her works of art alone are said to be worth nearly \$2,000,000. She had several grandchildren by marriage, and a number of distant relatives. Her nearest relatives are Mrs. Phelps life, and there were as many sorrowful faces in relatives. Her nearest relatives are Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Moir.

# AMERICANS IN AFRICA.

# An Effort Made by the Kearsarge to Obtain Redress for False Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, July 6.-Rear Admiral Franks, commanding the European station, in reporting to the Navy Department his arrival at Gibraltar in the Pensacola on the 18th uit, says that he found the Kear-sarge in port on his arrival. The Kearsarge had visited languer in pursuance of instructions from Admiral English, and communicated with the United States Consul to ascertain what had been done toward the release of

#### Polygamy to be Stamped Out. From the Boston Herald.

Washington, July 1.—The President is un-Washington, July 1.—The President is understood in he disantshid with the way in which the
Utah Commission has executed its duties. Its somewhat ternative, timid methods are attributed to the fact
that the members of the Commission are all old men.
The President Liquis that the work of the Commission
inght be much more vigorously done. He regards
out, and he does not timin the Commission does its part
in the attempt to effect that cad. It is understood that
after his summer variation the President will reorganize
the Utah Commission, with a view to more effective work
out is part. There are now three Republicans and two
Democrats on the Commission. The two themocrasis are
send to be no more efficient than the foundationary. They
will probably all be removed, and younger, more vigorous men appointed in their places. The Fresident is determined that all the anti-polygany laws shall be honsatiy and carnesity enforced.

#### How the Account Stands. A compliation shows that some of the present

atronage of the Custom House is distributed as follows enator John A. Logan, 75 appointments; James G Blaine, 36 appointments: Senator John Sherman, 54 ap-pointments: Roscos Conking, 45 appointments: Senator Don Cameron, 28 appointments: As Senator Reuben K. Fenton, 22 appointments: ex-President Arthur, 32 ap-pointments: William M. Evarts, 12 appointments: ex-Collector Robertson, 15 appointments: A. B. Corneil, 7 appointments; John J. O Brien, 14 appointments; Ber-nard Biglin, 16 appointments; and Jacob Patterson, 5 appointments.

### The War on the lathmus. WASHINGTON, July 6 .- A cablegram from Ad-

niral Jouett, dated Colon, July 4, reports the withdraw-al of the entire revolutionary force from Barranguilla and the coast to a position sixty miles up the Magda lens filver, where Government forces are intenched. A battle is expected. The Colombian Government has at present one good vessel of went Aspinwail The revolutionists have shandoned their last see going vessel. Admiral Joseft will send the Ewstern north at once. Its says the two vessels still there can also be ordered bone, as there seems to be no necessity for them to remain

# THE COMPLAINTS OF THE INDIANS.

Cattle Companies Fencing In their Best Lands LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 6. - A brief interview has been obtained with Roman Nose, the renegade Sioux, who has cast his lot with the Cheyennes, and has apparently devoted all his energies to making trouble. He possesses a considerable following among the Chevennes and has led soveral raids on the cattle of the companies which have leased grazing land from the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. His complaints are chiefly against the cattle companies, which he asserts, have fenced in much of the best bunting land and forced the Indians to tramp bunting land and forced the Indians to tramp over sterile plains in search of game. He says that the payments made by the cattle companies to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are not fairly divided, and that the cattle turned over to the Indians, and branded to denote their ownership, are "gobbled" by the bigger chiefs to the exclusion of the lesser ones. He believes that before long there will be ageneral Indian war, and that the Indians might as well do fighting as to be driven about and hemmed and starved by whits men. The war, said he, will begin with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and other tribes will join them and fight even to extermination.

Do the cowboys trouble you much?" he was asked.

"Yes." he appeared. "They have rifles and

"Do the cowboys trouble you much?" he was asked.

"Yes," he answered. "They have rifles and rovolvers and whiskey, and shoot Indians when they get drouk; but Agent Dyer tells us that the Great Father at Washington wants us to give up our guns and plough and plant and raise cattle. When we do that the cowboys and other bad white men will kill us and take our property, for we will have no way to defend ourselves, and the soldiers will not help us."

Washington, July 6.—Gen. Schoffed has forwarded to the War Department a despatch from Col. Bradley, in which the latter says the Mescalero Apaches in the vicinity of southeastern New Mexico are becoming resiless because their supplies are giving out. At present they have nothing but beef and short rations. Gen. Schoffeld as we that as there were as many Inoffeld save that as there were as many In

have nothing but beet and short rations. Gen. Schoffield save that as there were as many Indian difficulties as the troops were able to handle, he thought, if the Indian Bureau could not furnish supplies to these people, that the army hat better feed them out of their stores and charge the amount to the Indian Bureau. Secretary Lamar consented to this proposition, and Gen. Schoffield was directed to issue rations from the military stores at the post where the trouble is threatened.

"We would have had our hands full," said an officer hodding a prominent position here, in commenting to-day upon the contents of the above despatch. "If the Asaches in southeastern New Mexico, had gone on the warpath. The Utes in northwestern and northern Mexico, the Apaches in Artsona, and the Cheyennes in the Indian Territory are all giving us trouble, and they are widely separated. When one knows the condition of the Indians he cannot blame them for their actions. They must do something or starve to death. They have no food, and there is no game for them to kill. The Government is not half feeding them."

Another army officer says that the amount of food allowed an Indian by the Government will not equal more than one-fourth the amount which is given to soldlers.

### GOOD-BY TO LA FLORE.

#### The French Man-of-Way Weight Anthorand Steams Away for Cape Breton A jaunty midshipman of the French flag-

ship La Flore sauntered down the West Twentythird street pier at noon yesterday, and sprang aboard a small boat with a little box with slat-covered sides under his arm. A tiny black-nosed Maltese kitten looked out between the slats, and purred when the midshipman set the box down in front of the six sailors who held the oars. The sailors had been rowing back and forth all the morning to the ship carrying boxes and bundles full of all sorts of mementos of their visit to America. When the kitten was safe in the boat they dipped their oars and pulled nawy to the ship for the last time. All the boats were locked up in the davits after the kitten got aboard, and the ports were closed tight. Then all the French sailors and officers massed around Admiral Lacombe, and at 1% o'clock, with the trieslor snapping at the masthead the flagship weighed anchor, and started for Sidney. Cape Broton, The tars of the United States training ship Minnesota scampered nimbly up the rigging, and, standing picturesquely in the yards, gave three cheers and a tiger rousingly as a good-by to Admiral Lacombe. The Admiral lifted his hat, and all his tars cheered a hearty response. The junior officers of the French ship are coming back to America for another visit in October of the warrion of the warrion by the second of the various means the various light and combet on the warrion fluores. the slats, and purred when the midshipman ing back to America for another visit in Octo-ber on the war sleep Bivounc.

## SUNBEAMS.

-German carp do not suit the ideas of the Kentuckians as a food fish, and the Louisville Courier-fournal mentions people there who would like to get rid

of the fish with which they have stocked their t -A recent prize man in one of the leading New England colleges is said to have paid his way through college by buying old clocks and other bric-abrac in back country towns, and selling them at fancy prices to New York and New Haven collectors.

-Geologista are interested in the discovgrains of voicanic sand containing glass and every sort of mineral almost, save quartz, near Plattamouth, Neb., the only deposit of the sort east of the Rocky Mountains -New Oricans is rejoicing over the discovery of a good supply of pure water at a depth of ariety of cleansing enterprises if this water supply can

be utilized. -The appointment of Queen Victoria's nephew, the Prince of Leiningen, to command the squadron at the Nore excites grave animadversion. He is regarded as responsible for a bunder at sen which caused loss of life some years ago and brought upon him a serious rebuke.

-In view of his very slender means and very large family, with no prospect of wealth, Sir Staf-ford Northcote's acceptance of an earldom has excited much surprise. It is without precedent to confer upon -Around the base of the hills surrounding Carson, Nev., says the Appeal, there is a thermal beiting

which all kinds of fruit and vegetables may be grown

without danger of injury from frost. Higher up on the hills and lower down in the valley the ranchers and gardeners have hard times guarding their pinnts and -A patriotic citizen of Vacaville, Cal., who etests the Chinese, recently refused to sell a native of the Celestial Empire a lot for \$1,000, but sold it to an esteemed Yankee friend for \$500. With an eye to buel

ness, the Yankee sold it to the heathen, and pocketed a profit of \$600, and the original owner now has a "Chinese washes" sign floating next door. -Here is a sample of Chinese advertising, the effort of an ink manufacturer in Cauton: "At the shop fac shing (prosperous in the extreme), very good ink, fine! fine! Ancient shop, great grandfather, grandfather, father, and self made this ink; fine and hard, very hard; picked with care, selected with attention. This ink is heavy; so is gold. The eye of the dragons

gutters and dazgles; so does this lak. No one makes

-The great monolith to be erected as the late Thomas Allen's monument at Pittsfield Mass, has reached that place. It is forty-two feet long, four feet six inches square at the base, and weights 81,500 pounds. It was conveyed from St. Louis on two platform freight cars. It is firmly encased in wood so protected that none of the polished surface or corners is exposed. It was brought without accident, and now the problem is how

-An expedition recently sent from San Prancisco to obtain skins and skeletons for the Sational Museum of the aimost extinct was slephant, once enormously abundant on the Paritic coast, was able, after & long cruise, to get only a dozen or more specimens, though they visited bounts which only two or three years ago were the resorts of bundreds of these unwieldy s-ais, whose valuable oil has made them an ob-

ject of exterminating pursuit. -The National Museum at Washington has received some relies of the first from furnace in America. This was at Falling Crees, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, a few units below Richmond, but on the opposite side of the James. The works were begun in 1619, but in 1622 were destroyed in an Indian massacre They were never renewed, and the next attempt to man-ufacture from was made by Gor. Sportswood, near the present site of Fredericksburg, about 1726. To this the plantation of George Washington's father, Augustine, contributed much ore

-A correspondent writes to the London Papermakers' Circular: "I recently saw some paper which had been printed on as long ago as 1453, and was surprised with its excellent quality. I imagined that papers were made at the present day in every way superior to those made so long ago; but after a particular lar inspection of the leaves of these books I have been a good deal staggered in my opinion. I found the raper made about four hundred years ago in the most perfect condition, atrong, flexible, of a pearly white color, and on looking through it is seen a water mark begoniful for its clearness and delicary. The paper is as white as can be desired, and has, as aircudy stated, a pearly sur-face, such as is not seen now. The question is, will a modern hand-made paper stand the test of an age of four hundred years with equal results? I think not There always is used more or less chloride of long for bleaching the fibre to a white color. It has been proved that the influence exercised by this section exists after the pulp is made into paper, however thereoughly it may be supposed to have been washed out.
The action of this chemical is to make the paper set